

# The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

BENJAMIN S. JONES, EDITOR.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

VOL. 16.—NO. 35.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 809.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE,  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT SALEM, OHIO,  
By the Executive Committee, of the Western Anti-Slavery Society.

TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to BENJAMIN S. JONES, Editor.

Orders for the paper and letters containing money in payment for the same, should be addressed to ANN PEARSON, Publishing Agent, Salem, Columbian County, Ohio.

Money carefully enveloped and directed as above, may be sent by mail at our risk.

We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of Anti-Slavery truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, (10 lines) three weeks, \$1.00  
Each additional insertion, .25  
Six months, .40  
One year, .60

Two Squares six months, .50  
One year, .80

One Fourth Column one year, with privilege  
of changing monthly, .12.00

Half Column, changing monthly, .20.00

Adverts not exceeding eight lines will be inserted one year for \$3.00; six months, \$2.00.

Advertisements for patent medicines, specific remedies, chance to make money, &c., neither solicited nor published.

—REASON, PRINTER.

## The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

### BROWNSON ON SLAVERY AND THE CRISIS.

[We extract from Brownsom's Quarterly for April, the following interesting expression of opinions & questions now greatly disputed. They occur in the critical notice of a work on negroes and negro slavery. The first an inferior race—the latter, its normal condition, by J. A. VAN EYCK, M. D.]

The design of this book is to prove that negroes are a distinct and inferior race, and a race designated by the Creator to be slaves of the white race. Whether the author regards them as human or as purely animal, as created with souls and redeemed by our Lord or not, we are unable to say. If they are men they are of the same race, genus, or species as the whites; if they are not men their souls were not "assumed by the Word" in whom of the Virgin, and they have no direct part or lot in the Redemption; and it would be as absurd to preach the Gospel to them as to an ox or a horse, a monkey or an orang-outang. Inefficiencies of this sort, however, weigh not with Dr. Erck, who seems destitute of the slightest belief in Christianity.

The theory, however, of the author is the only one on which he can justify negro slavery, and we are not surprised that it should find advocates among the abolitionists who wish to make it appear that slavery is a divine institution. It is no part of our present purpose to refute the theory, or to examine the alleged scientific facts which go to prove it. These facts, so far as they are, admit a different explanation, and in no sense warrant the author's induction. The abolitionists do find man to be a rational animal, and reason token in the sense of intelligent and will, or the faculty of apprehending and acting in reference to moral truth or moral obligation, is to speak substantially, the differing or characteristic of man. This capacity the negro has, and therefore they are men, with human reason and human affections. No man is certain against all conceivable or half learned who bubble nonsense about their being of an inferior race. They are human, and therefore of the same genus and species with white men, whether we are able to account for their variations from white men or not. Actually inferior as a class to the whites they certainly are, but we know more of history than we do, who can assert that they always were or always will be inferior. We have known some white men far inferior to some black men we have also known. They are capable of intelligence, of intellectual and moral improvement, and Senator Mallory gravely informed us that the planters took care to prevent their slaves from learning to read lest they should become intelligent, if they should become intelligent the right to hold them in slavery would taper. Who can say what they would become if proper measures were taken to elevate them, by intellectual, moral, and religious discipline to prepare them for freedom?

At the point nearest to Fort Sumter, called Cummings' or Pelican Point, we have first the COLUMBIA BATTERY.

This battery is commanded by Captain Green, and has four ten inch mortars and two Columbiads. Secondly, the

led at the last election with the Republican party, but not with it as an abolition party, and we have no sympathy with that wing of the party which holds its success only as a means of abolishing slavery. We voted for it chiefly because we were satisfied that the Democratic party was rotten inside and out, as recent developments have proved, and because the North had submitted long enough to the division threats of the South. The real curse of the country is in its secessionism and its democracy. We believe universal suffrage one of the best hits the devil has ever made, and that any people who attempt to mask it as the basis of their institutions are sure to go to destruction. We think it a real gain that we have got rid of the name democratic, and have got in place a party under another name, and a better name. We wish, however, to see the party in place assuming the good old name of Federal, as far as the Union is concerned, and laboring to restrain as far as possible the democratic tendency in the States themselves.

We have full hope in politics. Let us world upon the new Administration a Union policy, and to cut itself loose from the abolition and ultra-democratic section of the party that has elected it. We care nothing for Chicago platforms or any other platforms except the Constitution. We shall deeply regret to see the Administration favor slavery, and no less to see it favoring abolitionism. If it is to save the country at all, it must do so by planting itself on broad conservative principles, and placing the Union, the wise, just, firm, and economical administration of the government, above all questions relating to slavery either for or against it. Its first step must be to draw the revolutionary doctrines and principles defended by the American press generally, to assert the authority of the government, and prove that it respects itself and can make itself respected. It must arrest the revolution, it must vindicate the insulated flag of the Union, and assert the majority of the people. If to do this it must suppress armed, insurrections and hang traitors, let it do so, or else annihilate itself. If civil war is the consequence, let civil war come, for civil war cannot be worse than no government. Let it be just, let it be fearless, but let it perform its constitutional duty and its whole constitutional duty. It must not be betrayed by the words "coercion" and "invasion," neither of which probably will be necessary if the government shows firmness and resolution, and a determination to abide by the Constitution. In this way is it perhaps possible to arrest the evil, but no measures looking to the protection or abolition of slavery, and no policy that goes to the slave question will save us from sheer ruin.

That the Administration will be able to carry out the policy we suggest, we think extremely doubtful, because we fear that there is neither wisdom nor virtue enough in the American people to sustain it. We know not where the elements of a true and sound Federal party are to be found. They are in the minority at the North, and a minority at the South, and we fear so in the great Central and Western States. Democracy has perverted the whole American mind and heart, and we hardly know a single State, with the exception of the State of New Jersey, in which the mob is not supreme. Yet we may take too gloomy a view, and there may yet remain amongst something of our old traditional respect for law, and something of the patriotism and goodness that won our independence and formed the Federal Constitution. Time will soon show, for events travel fast. The new Administration has a difficult task before it, and we dare hardly hope for its success. But let it do its duty, and leave the results to Providence.

THE BATTERIES ON MORRIS ISLAND—  
HOW THE CAROLINIANS ARE  
PREPARED TO DRIVE OFF  
REINFORCEMENTS.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows:

I was carefully shown all the batteries on the island, for which I wish here to thank the Commandant of Camp Gregg, and especially Capt. McGowan, the Quartermaster, who extended every possible facility to me. Starting from Cummings' Point, let me describe them in detail.

At the point nearest to Fort Sumter, called Cummings' or Pelican Point, we have first the

COLUMBIA BATTERY.

This battery is commanded by Captain Green, and has four ten inch mortars and two Columbiads. Secondly, the

PINEGROVE HILL BATTERY.

Here there are three guns, eighteen pounds, on

barrels.

Four thirty-twos, on barbette, are placed near the old beacon, on a range of sand-hills.

We now approach No. Eleven, on an elevation one hundred feet, where the ex-United States Light house stands, which is not allowed to burn at present. This is called

LIGHT-HOUSE BATTERY.

This most important point is guarded by two forty-twos, on barbette.

In the rear of this, intended to open on the sea in the rear of the inlet, is

THE BROWN THIRTY BATTERY.

This post of the inlet is protected by three twenty-four pounders, and two forty-twos, on bar-

bettes.

The entire island is thus fortified in the strongest manner, and every point carefully watched day and night by two thousand men. The strictest military discipline prevails. Col. Gregg, to his men's good example, keeps no liquor himself, and if any is found in the soldiers' quarters it is thrown away. The men are all volunteers, serving for six months; and as they enlist for glory, they submit to regular New York "team-men-house" quarters without a murmur. Their captain would shock a French soldier. He was highly entertained at Col. Gregg's, and found on the dinner-table very excellent *Fulton* *Morristown* and *Gresham* butter. Lamar, of Waverley notoriety, was one of the party of twelve. He belongs to one of the regiments.

ABOLITIONISTS AMONG THE INDIANS

THE FEDERATIVE UNIONS OF EUROPE, AND

THEIR FATES.

To devise a federal bond strong enough to hold together free communities, without crushing their liberty in the very attempt to combine them, has been the object of thought and experiment to the formers of liberal constitutions for twenty-five centuries. The Amphictyonic Congress of Greece is even older than authentic history. It was a venerable, but powerless council, without executive vigor, or even effective judicial power, which sought by influence, mainly, to heal the feuds and dissensions constantly springing up between those fierce democracies. When the Greeks found it necessary solidly to combine against the colossal power of Persia, they did not unite under the Amphictyonic Congress, but under a general convention specially assembled for the purpose. The Panionion of the twelve commercial states of Asia Minor had even less of administrative consistency and strength. It was rather a federal organization solemnly than a political organization; and though not without native political influence (all popular conventions are attended with more or less of that,) utterly inadequate as a federative bond.

The Euston, Gloucester and Ashdown leagues, successively formed from the sixth to the second centuries before Christ, show a great development of the grand political idea of federation.

The last named, the Ashdown league, consisted of several states of lower Greece, with Corinth at their head. Founded by the eloquence of Aratus, and the military genius of Philopoemen, it formed the last barrier of Greek nationality and independence.

But shortly after the death of the great men who formed it, the union was dissolved, and the states fell, one by one, before the hasty centralized, and, therefore, invincible power of Rome.

The political elements left loose by that dissolution, along with the foreign invasion to which it left the country exposed, demolished not only the liberty but the very fertility and population of that once rich and flourishing region.

"The civil contests of the Greeks among themselves," says Herodotus, "and the wars which the Romans waged on their soil, made that land a wilderness; for whole deep journeys the country lay depopulated, or was a mere banes of robber bands."

Three thousand fighting men, were the forces all Greeks could furnish—that Greece,

which, united, was an empire for the greatest monarchy of the world on the battle-fields of Marathon and Platina, and strewed the sea with the

somes of them, declare that they will soon be free, right here, in a stone's throw of you.

I hope that Texas will soon act in this matter—With proper management she can secure herself and greatly relieve us of their machinations.

Respectfully, C. C. CRAWFORD.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Standard.

A SOUTHERN PROPOSITION.

THE TWO TARIFFS—HOW THEY MAY BE MADE TO HARMONY WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO EITHER CONFEDERACY.

Mr. HARRIS: Let the Independence of the Confederate States be acknowledged by the United States, and then by treaty stipulations let it be agreed between them that the United States shall have a collector, with all needful assistants, in every port of entry in the Southern Confederacy, who shall be privileged to collect the United States duties upon all goods destined for either of the United States. And let the collector of the Southern Confederacy collect the goods destined for any State in the Confederacy, according to the Southern tariff. One custom house may answer, or be made to answer for both collectors. Goods fraudulently entered for a Confederate State, when actually destined for one of the United States, should be forfeited to the United States or subject to such laws as the United States may prescribe. Surely, no State which prefers the Northern to the Southern Confederacy would object to paying the duties imposed by the government of its choice.—How much better an arrangement of this kind than the desperate expedient proposed by the Republicans for securing the revenues of the United States. I believe it to be perfectly practicable, and well calculated to harmonize the two republics. Or, let the Southern collector, under proper securities, and with suitable compensation from each government, collect the duties for both.

The Southern States have no desire to make their laws operate to the prejudice of the United States.

The main might remain as they are, under compact, likewise. A. B. LONGSTREET.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.—The Western Virginia Methodist Episcopal Conference, while annual, session at Wheeling, which was brought to a close a few days ago adopted the following preamble and resolution.

Whereas the General Conference at its late session at Buffalo has inserted a new chapter in our Book of Discipline on the subject of slavery; and whereas there exists some difference of opinion as to its meaning and whether uniformity in administration and harmony among ourselves are very desirable.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the action of the General Conference "changing the chapter on slavery, we regarding such actions as unnecessary.

Resolved, That, in our judgment as a Conference, the new chapter is not regarded as a law; that no administrative or judicial action can be had under it against any member or minister, and that we are left to be governed by the Scriptures, amenable as individuals for our administration only to God and our annual Conference.

Resolved, That we utterly condemn any attempt, in any way whatever, to interfere with the legal relations of master and servant, and that we will seek to promote, as did our fathers, their best interests by preaching to them the unsearchable riches of Christ, and by teaching them their reciprocal duties as taught in the Holy Scriptures.

From the N. Y. World.

FEDERATIVE UNIONS OF EUROPE, AND

THEIR FATES.

To devise a federal bond strong enough to hold together free communities, without crushing their liberty in the very attempt to combine them, has been the object of thought and experiment to the formers of liberal constitutions for twenty-five centuries.

The Amphictyonic Congress of Greece is even older than authentic history. It was a venerable, but powerless council, without executive

power, attained a great colonial empire, a commerce and an opulence beyond that of any other nation in Europe, and enjoyed internal tranquility and religious freedom and life, while the rest of Europe was desolated by religious and political convulsions. Long prosperity and seeming wealth, however, engendered or stimulated the seeds of political decay. Hellas was rent asunder by the violence of party dissensions, and weakened by an increasing disposition to intermeddle in the wars of France and England. After the terrible vicissitudes of her later history, she was willing to renounce under the shadow of royalty, and the greatest republic of the Old World is now one of the smallest of its monarchies.

The benefits which union and freedom had conferred upon her, however, appear from the fact that, after all her losses, and the long interruption of her commerce, Hellas was still at her emanicipation from the yoke of the French, in 1814, "the richest country in Europe."

STARTLING NEWS FROM THE TERRITORIES.

Intelligence has just been laid before the Administration that commissioners are now in New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora and Chihuahua, dispatched by Texas to confer with the people in those Territories in relation to the present political crisis, and to invoke their co-operation in the formation of the Southern Confederacy, to be composed of such slave States as may unite themselves for this object. The commissioners have issued a very artful and captivating address to the people of those Territories, which seems to have been well received. The commissioners were invited to attend a convention, called to meet on March 16, at Mesilla, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present political crisis of the country. This convention, it was confidently believed, would adopt some plan for the carrying out of the movement contemplated for the commissioners. This intelligence has created great uneasiness on the part of the Administration. This is another embarrassing question; but how to meet it, and that promptly too, for the Administration clearly sees in the movement the designs of the South towards the fertile plains of Mexico. The facts communicated show more plainly than anything else that has transpired that the whole Indian movement was planned by vagabonds and Indians, who had long before actual revolution was precipitated. In this connection it may be stated, that the rights of the Confederate States in Territories are asserted in the Congress at Montgomery, and that they, as well as the forts of the coast of Florida, will doubtless be part and parcel of the general policy of the new government.

CIRCUMSTANCES AFTER CASTA.—We understand

that a regulation was recently made on Gov. Paton's part, for the Governor of Tennessee for the delivery of a fugitive from justice, and that Gov. Paton refused to comply.—*Richmond Whig*.

That's just what Gov. Donelson was descended as an ungodly Abolitionist for doing. Gov. Paton, of Mississippi, refused the regulation of the Governor of Tennessee, as soon as Gov. Paton had done before him, and will do after him. But, as there's no chance to make any political capital out of the case, we bear no documents, and no body cares.—*C. C. C.*

From the Northern Independent.

SLAVERY THE GREAT BOND OF UNION.

The time seems to have come when the institution of slavery is to constitute the great and only bond of American Union. All our movements and doings, in general, whether ecclesiastical or political, have been evidently drifting in this direction for more than half a century, and things have already culminated in a point where the question of our union or dissolution must depend upon the disposal we make of slavery. The time was, when slavery might have been abolished in our country, both by Church and State, without endangering the union of either; but that time has gone by. We have now become so mineralized by the corrupting influence of the hoary abomination, that there is scarcely left us either the power or the disposition to resist its growing exactions. Like the miserly miser, who has long pursued his cupids, we must die if we leave it off. Oh, like the sick man, who has become so reduced by disease, that he can neither live nor die longer, nor even die removed. The only question now is, whether we shall put away our cupids, and die sober, or triple up for a brief space longer, and sink into a drunkard's grave. The slaves, although six millions in number in the United States, are determined to increase us in the intertumult, and their descendants, comprising allies of the North & South and innumerable set — are engaged in extending to them all the aid and comfort in their power.

It is now universally felt, that from some cause, we are in a bad case, and the great inquiry everywhere is, what to do?—while no energetic response, or satisfactory answer is heard from any source. Some will have it, that Lincoln is going to save the country, and others, not a few, that nothing under heaven will do it but a separation of the slave States from the rest of the Union. Both these are bad cases. But the only case, which we ought to see, that to save the Union by compromising with slavery, the only way now proposed to save it, is to surrender all our rights—the liberty of speech, of the press, of conscience, of life itself—in the hands of a ruthless banditti, who have long lived upon the guilty species of man-walling, and various other species of rapine and plunder. Why, then, hold on to the Union, polluted and rotten to the very core, as a remedy for "the irreconcileable conflict" which is raging between the two great sections of our country, as if the extreme antagonisms of right and wrong, of holiness and sin, of freedom and slavery, could be brought into a state of harmony and concord with each other! Surely, we were a happy task. As soon might the helpless lamb find safety in the companionship of the wolf, of the child of God in that of the devil.</

# THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

ter, is incompossible. They will not, they cannot go; and the simly character of the power, bear it any longer. Well let them go. The sooner this individual is off, the better. They are as repulsive to us, as we to them; but it is better to let them go, than to have them; and it would be a great relief to us, if the remaining millions of the negroes in America were all gone, and gone forever.

But leaving the question of the political union, sir, he said:

"Well, nigger, what are you going to do with yourself? I'll give you five dollars a month to carry out my orders from my master."

The "nigger" looked at him a moment, and then, thrusting his hand into his pantaloons' pocket, drew forth a handful of gold pieces, from which to lay the neck of our litteries upon the block of the horse dealer, saying—

"When you get a 'nigger' to work for five dollars a month at that business, just give him this money to help make out a decent month's wages, which you don't seem able to pay!"

A roar of laughter from the Rotarians, completing portion of the Church, whatever they were pleased to demand, and I care nothing to authorise the doubt that we shall continue to do the same hereafter. Certain it is that they have not grown the less exacting, nor the less exacting, in the progress of events. At first, their demands were comparatively moderate. But they have sooned them up to a higher key, from time to time, as our self-respect, and conduct have continued to grow, until there has come to be a sort of rivilalry among us, who shall be the most loyal to them—the most courageous, and ready to do their bidding.

Once we could prohibit "mercenary slaveholding," as it was called, and slaveholding among the ministry, by church-law; but now, we are called to an account for nearly expressing the opinion that slavery is wrong, and advising its extirpation. "The Chapter," which scarcely breathes a living breath against slavery, and was never so much as intended by the great majority of its framers, to do it away, must be repealed, or the insulted Border must secede from us. And to pacify their chivalrous wrath, or cool their southern blood, and persuade them to remain in connection with us still, I suppose we shall yield to their demands—all an extra session of the General Conference, at the expense of ten or twelve thousand dollars—go down upon our knees and ask their forgiveness for the terrible offence of suggesting that slavery was wrong, and advising them to put it away—and assure them that the Old Dominion" was lately assured by a doughty democrat of our great commercial metropolis, that "they have only to make known their terms of remaining with us, and they shall be complied with."

It is vain, we poor anti-slavery fanatics exclaim, "what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness?" and what concord hath Christ with Belial? and what agreement hath the temple of God, with idols?" the cause of freedom with oppression; the Church of Christ with slavery; and so on, we must still bow down to the union of the Church, however disregard of all these sacred teachings. The saving of the man-stealing Border, has become axiomatic with us—a great first principle of our religion—the very starting point of all our reasonings, of all our conclusions, of all our plans and movement, as a Christian Church; nor is it possible to bring about any section of the ruling authorities of the Church which will come into conflict with this all-absorbing prospect of saving the Border. Whatever the Border dictates, or requires in respect to matters of administration and discipline, is forthwith declared to be "law and order." And whatever interferes with their dictation in these matters, must be crushed, or extinguished by all means. A torture must be put upon the Holy Scriptures even, the laws and ordinances of the Disciples nullified, and conscience itself denounced as the subdivision of fanaticism, and put under the ban, to rehoose the damnable crusade of "the powers that be" against God and humanity.

The idea that there was anything progressive, with respect to the anti-slavery cause, in "The New Chapter," is all a delusion. The General Conference never intended it to be an advanced position on the subject of slavery; nor can the grammatical construction of the language of the chapter or the history of its origin and adoption, be made to favor such an idea. We have regard to it from the first, as a virtual abrogation of all law, and of all authority, prohibitive of Church-slavery; and the published opinion of the bench of Bishops on the subject, which has gone out with all the authority of an official decision, confirms the opinion we have entertained. There can be but little doubt that some of the northern delegates, elected upon the anti-slavery issue, were traitors, and meant to betray the cause they were pledged to support; while others, who were honest enough in their intentions, were paraded, or deceived by the almost superhuman artifice of the Conference to pass a prohibitory rule.

That a portion of the delegates, in attendance at Buffalo, were of the true anti-slavery stamp, we are happy to believe. We could wish, however, that they had brought the subject before the Conference by resolution, when they saw the effort about to be practiced upon them by the report of the Committee on slavery. Still, this may have been impracticable. Probably it was one of them, it seems, after gauging the floor for the purpose of offering such resolution, and being formally recognized by the Chair, was immediately ruled out, the Chair deciding on second thought, that another, a Border delegate, had priority, though last addressed by him, for the very philosophical reason that sound, according to the laws of pro-slavery democritics, travels faster, and consequently reaches the ear of the Chair sooner, from the lips of a southerner, than of a northern delegate.

If, however, the Border Conferences go off, it will not be because of the adoption of "The New Chapter," any more than the Southern States go off because of the election of Abe Lincoln President of the Nation; but because an union with the free and virtuous North becomes as veritable a hell to them as heaven, to the fallen angels. The election of a Republican President, and the adoption of a wishy-washy charter on slavery, are mere pretenses on the part of a race of despicable hypocrites, whose hatred of "all that is honest, and of good report," and a consciousness of their own basish abandonment to the work of the destruction of human kind, renders the assumption of the virtuous and good, absolutely untenable.

ELIAS BOWEN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

## THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

For nearly seventy years, the Island of Hayti has been the theater of revolutions. To Hispaniola was carried the first African slave, and by the labors of a pious monk, Las Casas, was fixed upon the continent and islands of a new world a system which has earned it for centuries, and may curse it for centuries to come. St. Domingo, as Hayti was called after it lost its first Spanish name of Hispaniola, only fifty-four miles from Cuba, and second only to that island in size and natural wealth of all the islands of those seas, was once known as the "Garden of the 'Anniles." At the time of the breaking out of the French Revolution, it was divided almost equally into two colonies, a French and a Spanish; and the rich and lordly white proprietors of the former emancipated with enthusiasm and passion, as the masses of slaves have elsewhere done, the principle of liberty—liberty and equality, that, for men who were the owners of negroes. It required, however, only a few years to make the colonies and passion to penetrate downward through the lower strata of society, even to the lowest. In 1791, the French National Assembly, declared the civil freedom of all persons of color—men, women, and children, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty was theirs; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were induced to rebel and compelled to systematical rebellion. Commerce and agriculture retarded, schools were established; marriage was introduced, and made sacred; trial government was rendered systematic, strong and responsible; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801, Napoleon determined to reestablish Slavery on the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint Louverture, who was captured in a dungeon, but who was soon released by his master, and sent to France, where he died in 1803, was the first Spanish who had already secured their freedom; in 1825, the Spanish colony was sold to France, and a year later, Toussaint Louverture, a negro, and five years before a plantation slave, was

## THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

### A NECESSARY WORK.

Chicago has never found a more zealous or will to work than the Anti-Slavery Society. They are not idle looking upon the quondam of vital, all articles of furniture and household goods belonging which may have come into their possession by law, but it is the master and the slave, not which an overseer and superintendence deemed to have been reduced into the possession of the master by reason of their joined use of the same, but shall remain his separate property.

See 3. In any action against husband and wife, or any cause existing against her at their marriage, or upon any tort committed by her during coverture, the separate property of the wife shall be liable to be taken for any judgment rendered thereon.

See 4. Any married woman whose husband shall desert her, or from intemperance or other cause become incapacitated or neglect to provide for his family, may, in her own name, make contracts for her own labor, and the labor of her minor children, and in her own name sue for and collect her own of their earnings.

Any married woman in such case of desertion, incapacity, or neglect, may file her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which she resides, allying the same, and making her husband defendant thereto, which proceeding shall be subject to all rules applicable to other citizens, and upon proof, by testimony of cost, desecration, incapacity, or neglect, the court may,

in its discretion, make an order having the force and effect of a judgment, vesting such woman with the rights, privilages and liabilities of a wife,

as to acquiring, possessing and disposing of property, real and personal, making contracts and using habeas corpus, and suing and being sued in her own name; provided, after such judgment the husband shall not be liable upon any contract so made by her in her own name, or for, any tort thereafter committed by her.

See 5. This act shall not affect any right which may have been vested in any person at the taking effect hereof. The act entitled "an act to relate to the interests of husbands in the estate of their wives," passed February 28, 1846, and the act mentioned thereto, passed February 5, 1847, and the act entitled "an act securing to married women such personal property as may be exempt from execution, and also enabling them to control their own earnings and the earnings of their minor children in certain cases," passed April 7, 1847, are hereby repealed.

The above bill, which originated in the Senate and was framed by Judge Key, has passed both Houses. Of its passage in the lower House we have the following description from the correspondent of the *Cleveland Herald*:

The great Woman's Rights Bill, which had agitated the strongest minds of the State, and caused no little discussion in these Halls this winter, came up for the third reading, and all dropped their efforts to watch its progress. Lydia had come in to hear learned arguments, and lobby men on all subjects suspend their specialties and gave heed to the great question.

It was the silence which precedes the storm, and the ominous warning sounds "the listener held his breath to hear." The marriage relation was to undergo a legal change, the long cherished notions of early days were to be modified or wiped away. Reckless and impudent husbands were to be girded against, and the heart-stirring laws which he is in.

With a cool, which we shall expect to see repeated by a series of plates, from the nigger-drivers, whose willing servant he became, United States Marshal Jones charters a special engine.

He hires the slave Hayes to bring his colored brother, and the omnibus-driver, and Van Buren street bridge tender figure as scene shifters. All done as if the law was a pleasure, and its service a delight to the Marshal.

The man Hayes went to the house occupied by the people of color where the fugitive family were visiting. He had himself a home on Edina Place, let for some unexplained reason, insisted in lodging at the house on Clark street, and did so against the protests of the household. At an early hour of the morning he filled out his part of the plot by slipping down and opening shot-door, to the bloodhounds sent from the Marshal's office. Jones seeing that he was there, though he might as well have been, it would have been more courageous, to have faced the father of the family, for whom no one had been for days so eagerly plotting. The measure of the thing had already been achieved, the Marshal only managed to pass what some degree of leniency was called for.

One thousand that were inflicted upon the family dragged bound and gagged and half naked down stairs, and the hands and ankles and shins of rawhide with which the tools of Mafal Jones filled his holding, and the shocking features of capture that would have become Dabney, we would we could forget that they occurred in a Christian city that they were done at the bidding of a Republican official.

[The same correspondent adds the following testimonial:]

The trial passage of Judge Key's Woman's Rights Bill, yesterday, was one of the most important acts of the present Legislature, and will be everywhere hailed as one of the most brilliant results of modern legislation. And just here I am tempted to do what I suppose the "organs" would call a very impudent thing, to wit, praise the very able Democrat, (as well, by the way, as conservative old bachelor,) to whom the women of Ohio owe this measure of tardy justice. In a body without overwhelming party majority against him, Judge Key has by his evident fairness, his admitted ability, and his freedom from party prejudices with a most satisfying position and commanding influence. Democrat though he is, we could better afford to spare several of the Republicans from our Senate, than Judge Key.

[The correspondent of Cincinnati Commercial thus endorses the compliment.]

The value of the above comments consists in their truth, I endorse every word. No member of the General Assembly exercises greater influence than Judge Key, his associates of both political parties, and none has more distinguished himself in the promotion of beneficial legislation. What is still better, none have been more zealous than in the promotion of reprobation or previous legislation. I am happy to say in this connection that the representation from Hamilton in this General Assembly has been extremely creditable to our people. The Senators especially have commanded the respect and esteem of both political parties.

[The same correspondent adds the following testimonial:]

The trial passage of Judge Key's Woman's Rights Bill, yesterday, was one of the most important acts of the present Legislature, and will be everywhere hailed as one of the most brilliant results of modern legislation. And just here I am tempted to do what I suppose the "organs" would call a very impudent thing, to wit, praise the very able Democrat, (as well, by the way, as conservative old bachelor,) to whom the women of Ohio owe this measure of tardy justice. In a body without overwhelming party majority against him, Judge Key has by his evident fairness, his admitted ability, and his freedom from party prejudices with a most satisfying position and commanding influence. Democrat though he is, we could better afford to spare several of the Republicans from our Senate, than Judge Key.

[The correspondent of Cincinnati Commercial thus endorses the compliment.]

The value of the above comments consists in their truth, I endorse every word. No member of the General Assembly exercises greater influence than Judge Key, his associates of both political parties, and none has more distinguished himself in the promotion of beneficial legislation. What is still better, none have been more zealous than in the promotion of reprobation or previous legislation. I am happy to say in this connection that the representation from Hamilton in this General Assembly has been extremely creditable to our people. The Senators especially have commanded the respect and esteem of both political parties.

**THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS LAW.**

A BILL CONCERNING THE RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF WOMEN.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, as follows:

Sec. 1. Any estate or interest, legal or equities, in real property belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all rents and issues, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 2. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 3. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 4. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 5. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 6. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 7. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 8. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 9. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 10. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 11. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 12. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 13. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 14. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 15. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 16. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 17. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 18. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 19. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 20. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 21. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 22. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 23. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture, by any conveyance, gift, devise, or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, shall, together with all income, increase and profits, be and remain her separate property, and under her sole control, and she may, in her own name, during coverture, lease the same for any period not exceeding three years. This act shall not affect the estate by the country of any husband in the real property of his wife after her death, but during the life of such wife or of any issue of her body, such estate shall not be taken by any process of law, except payment of the debts, or be converted into an annuity by her husband, or be retained by him in the manner prescribed by law in regard to her own cause.

Sec. 24. Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to

## THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

### Miscellaneous.

#### TRY IT AGAIN!

BY H. MORSE.

Come hear what the bird on the Hickory sings,  
Whose nest was down off her's forgotten eggs?  
In a few moments, as soft, she is folding her wings,  
And a new love is perched on the branch below.

Come, hear what she says to the heart of the poor,  
Whose troupe have fallen in wind and rain;  
Come, hear how she sings a new song that is sure,  
Taste glorious old estate!—Try it again!

What has been badly done cannot perish too soon;  
What has been rightly done will not perish at all.

One more bower at eve, and one cottage in moon,  
And we know not their worth till they triumph or fall.

I know it is hard to be falling so long,  
I know it is bitter to struggle so late—  
To be broken by sorrow, and bowed by wrong  
But the day of life is to—Try it again!

Not a hand on the earth but has labor and task;  
Not a heart on the earth but has duty to do;  
Success let us merit whenever we seek,

And few but God will be tender and true.

And still when we falter and fall in the race,  
O'er the wreath of our hopes scatters over the plain;

Brother to look with a pitying eye

On the work of our brother, and—Try it again!

#### SPEVINS IN THE OIL BUSINESS.

Reader, was you ever "psychologized"—that is, did you ever submit to the manipulations of a psychological professor, and find yourself bound hand and foot in the power of his will? If not, you cannot appreciate the oil fever—you do not know what it is to be of you—beside yourself—being unpractical self, your real sense, overpowered by the ideal, the artificial, as Lincoln says. Spevins left only on the brain, and resolved to know more of the prodigious excitement which is preparing one-third of our citizens for mental martyrdom. He made a break for a locality where oil is known to exist—where it is reported from the skirr at times quantities sufficient to top a new mill, according to the stories of speculators and wholesale and retail dealers in oil effects. Following the example of most of those who visit the scenes of action for the purpose of adding to their stock of information, he expected his supplies. It regard to the yield of the product, the facilities for obtaining it, etc., in every energetic well owner, leaseholder, and pumpster, and received explicit pointed replies to every question.

An old barrel—was full—I pumped it all this morning—I—down 400 feet)—cost \$600—I—will sell for \$10,000!" Spevins attended the test. Sure enough, the monster tub was brimming full with the liquid green. His calculation that 40 barrels at \$100 per barrel is worth \$400—a good morning's work—would be a fool to sell for \$10,000. Another well is reached—a half dozen, a dozen of them, but no oil. Some had a smell and others odored, but the essential ingredient itself had as yet failed to make its appearance—"But it was sure to come—sites never failed theretofore!"—go a Whistle, roar, out loud hole, and the contents of the cauldron beneath would bubble up through the bore of an astonishing rate! Would not take 500 percent, on the dollar for the in-vegiment!"

In the pertinacity visited, the group is perfectly with all the boldness a sky-light after a pelting hail storm. Engines are pulling drills are raised and go down with a clang, clang, and the ground is covered with a slippery, greasy fluid which looks and tastes and smells like oil. The men employed on the project have the appearance of persons who might be supposed to be engaged in the "milling, black-leading, and such horrid business"—sooty, ready and panting like a well in neglect, there another is shamed, and the next to pump. Oil barrels and barrels of oil are stacked up, and machinery, timber, and articles are scattered around promiscuously. Every person is excited to a fever heat—it is狂热 (kōngtè) and small change! and it don't hold a cent!

Spevins can't stand it. The psychological influence is too great. He invests and proceeds to regenerate the earth, in company with others, to the depth of 600 feet. He is rich—he thinks he will make immediate arrangements for the safe transport of his wealth. Walks land and sea; his friends in the oil business—buy a house and lot for the wife—Jones, and settle an annuity upon her—will accumulate a large sum of his own savings and charitable purposes generally—and purchase that beautiful mansion and grounds he has long coveted, where he will retire and spend the balance of his days in ease and quietness.

Matters progress. Day after day and hour after hour the work goes on. The well goes deeper and at last reaches the depth determined upon. But there is no oil, no show, no smell. Persons are suggested, and a submarine explosive apparatus proposed. Deferred hope sickness, and the mother of inventors pangs inadequate to the mind, for this nothing, but water, can be extracted out of that hole.

He now reciprocates his efforts. Takes an account of stock, and finds his holdings two hundred per cent, greater than he imagined could be the fact, and assets pretty nearly played out. But it will not do to acknowledge these results. He is a shrewd manager, and, when a prosperous enterprise, one may come along who will take the great though trifling risk of an all-out effort, and will agree to pay double the barrel. He has had several offers, but is wonderful to think of his possession through success impressively with the idea that he has got a thing good enough to keep. Finally disposing of his interest in a fair price, he abandons the business, and resolves that although many persons are getting rich out of the speculation, there are hundreds of others who will be made poor by it.—*True Story*.

#### OUR FOREMOTHERS.

We hear enough about our forefathers. They were nice old fellows, no doubt. Perfect bricks in their way. Good to work, eat, or fight, very well. But where are their descendants—the "champs"—who, as their descendants, argue about? Who worked and toiled for our forefathers, and shouldered up and down, and pushed their burdens. Who supported the slaves for the cause of liberty? Who nursed our forefathers when they lay sick with Yanks' needles? Their mothers who trained up their boys! Our foremothers. Who landed at James River, and came over,

the Mayflower, and established other early settlements. Were there women among them? One would think not. Our Yankee neighbors say, "Yes, we do." Well, we do.

Come hear what the bird on the Hickory sings, whose nest was down off her's forgotten eggs? In a few moments, as soft, she is folding her wings, and a new love is perched on the branch below.

Come, hear what she says to the heart of the poor, whose troupe have fallen in wind and rain; Come, hear how she sings a new song that is sure, Taste glorious old estate!—Try it again!

What has been badly done cannot perish too soon;

What has been rightly done will not perish at all.

One more bower at eve, and one cottage in moon, And we know not their worth till they triumph or fall.

I know it is hard to be falling so long,

I know it is bitter to struggle so late—

To be broken by sorrow, and bowed by wrong

But the day of life is to—Try it again!

Not a hand on the earth but has labor and task;

Not a heart on the earth but has duty to do;

Success let us merit whenever we seek,

And few but God will be tender and true.

And still when we falter and fall in the race,

O'er the wreath of our hopes scatters over the plain;

Brother to look with a pitying eye

On the work of our brother, and—Try it again!

DECIDELY GOOD.

The following, which we clip from the local of the Buffalo Commercial is too good not to be repeated:

At a recent incidental examination of the pupils of the Buffalo Female Academy by the Trustees, one of them was remarkably impressed by the finished diction and elegant delivery, exhibited in the reading lesson by one of the pupils, a bright young girl of about fifteen years of age. The superior excellence displayed was so marked that the gentleman made special inquiry among the other young ladies as to who the promising scholar was. The replies not being entirely satisfactory, upon meeting the worthy principal a short time after, the enquiry was renewed. "Oh," said Dr. Oberster, that is Miss —, a rather remarkable girl. She came some time since, and said, "Dr. G., my father is in embarrassed circumstances and cannot afford to pay for my education—but I am extremely anxious to have it for my education—I can earn enough to pay for the incidental expenses—and if you will allow me to enjoy the regular branches of education here, I will give you my notes, and if I live the notes shall be paid!" "Yes," said the warm hearted Trustee. "I have no doubt of it—and I will endorse her paper." The Doctor added that the young lady in question was one of his best promising pupils, and he was very properly proud of her ability. And will he be may be,—the independence and energy exhibited as such an early age must be the sure precursor to a brilliant future, and is worthy of imitation.

THE PUBLIC BUSINESS IS DONE.

A Washington writer to the Nashville Patriot gives this graphic description of the way in which the public business is done:

The way the Government gets its work done is curious. As an illustration, you and your family meet in Convention of the whole and adopt a resolution authorizing the construction of a hen-coop in your back yard. You at once appoint me superintendent of the work, putting a thousand or two dollars in bank for me to check on. I go you to appoint my brother-in-law chief engineer.

I appoint two of my brothers assistant superintendents, and my brother-in-law appoints two of his brothers assistant engineers—all of your expenses—

We buy us each a fast horse and buggy,

and ride around town, drink cocktails and play billiards, until the bank deposits give out, when we make a printed report of nearly three pages, furnishing you a complete topographical survey of your back yard, and a vast amount of statistical information with regard to the number of hens you are likely to have for the next forty years. We wind up the report with the announcement that the site of the hen-coop has been selected, and call for another appropriation to prosecute the work, which we assure you will be done with "vigor." You place another thousand or two in bank, and we employ two hundred hands at three dollars a day to transport seventy-five cents worth of lumber (which costs you under our management about ten times that many dollars) to the place of operations, which requires about three months.

We wind up the report with this announcement, that the site of the hen-coop has been selected, and call for another appropriation to prosecute the work, which we assure you will be done with "vigor." You place another thousand or two in bank, and we employ two hundred hands at three dollars a day to transport seventy-five cents worth of lumber (which costs you under our management about ten times that many dollars) to the place of operations, which requires about three months.

In the mean time we drive around and go on vigorously with the liquor and the billiards. We then come up with another report and a demand for another appropriation. With this we get the walls of the structure up, and with one or two more appropriations, and a great many more cocktails and billiards, we get the thing covered in, and at the end of twelve months, which we very appropriately style our "fiscal year," we put you in formal possession of a ten thousand dollar hen-coop.

Another well is reached—a half dozen, a dozen of them, but no oil. Some had a smell and others odored, but the essential ingredient itself had as yet failed to make its appearance—"But it was sure to come—sites never failed theretofore!"—go a Whistle, roar, out loud hole, and the contents of the cauldron beneath would bubble up through the bore of an astonishing rate! Would not take 500 percent, on the dollar for the in-vegiment!"

In the pertinacity visited, the group is perfectly with all the boldness a sky-light after a pelting hail storm. Engines are pulling drills are raised and go down with a clang, clang, and the ground is covered with a slippery, greasy fluid which looks and tastes and smells like oil. The men employed on the project have the appearance of persons who might be supposed to be engaged in the "milling, black-leading, and such horrid business"—sooty, ready and panting like a well in neglect, there another is shamed, and the next to pump. Oil barrels and barrels of oil are stacked up, and machinery, timber, and articles are scattered around promiscuously. Every person is excited to a fever heat—it is狂热 (kōngtè) and small change! and it don't hold a cent!

Spevins can't stand it. The psychological influence is too great. He invests and proceeds to regenerate the earth, in company with others, to the depth of 600 feet. He is rich—he thinks he will make immediate arrangements for the safe transport of his wealth. Walks land and sea; his friends in the oil business—buy a house and lot for the wife—Jones, and settle an annuity upon her—will accumulate a large sum of his own savings and charitable purposes generally—and purchase that beautiful mansion and grounds he has long coveted, where he will retire and spend the balance of his days in ease and quietness.

Matters progress. Day after day and hour after

hour the work goes on. The well goes deeper and at last reaches the depth determined upon. But there is no oil, no show, no smell.

Persons are suggested, and a submarine explosive apparatus proposed. Deferred hope sickness,

and the mother of inventors pangs inadequate to the mind, for this nothing, but water, can be extracted out of that hole.

He now reciprocates his efforts. Takes an account of stock, and finds his holdings two hundred per cent, greater than he imagined could be the fact, and assets pretty nearly played out.

But it will not do to acknowledge these results.

He is a shrewd manager, and, when a prosperous

enterprise, one may come along who will take the great though trifling risk of an all-out effort,

and will agree to pay double the barrel.

He has had several offers, but is wonderful to

think of his possession through success impressively with the idea that he has got a thing good enough to keep.

Finally disposing of his interest in a fair price,

he abandons the business, and resolves that

although many persons are getting rich out of the speculation, there are hundreds of others who will be made poor by it.—*True Story*.

THE GIRLS DEFINING THEIR POSITION.

STATION—NO TABACCO, OR NO MURDER.

Girls, why not get up an Anti-Tobacco Society?

You form Temperance Clubs, and publish your

intention not to marry young men who indulge

in the "social glass," and are down, in fact, on

the unfortunate chap who sells his lips with touch

of the wine cup. How is it about tobacco? How

dogs he look sitting in a black, noseless, poison-

ous weed, and rolling it as a choice morsel in his

teeth, or going about with a roll of it depending from his lips?" A gentleman remarked, "Life is very uncertain."

"Ah, yes," replied the farmer, "that's true, every

word of it, and by-the-way Captain, this makes

me think of what one of your big Massachusetts men said when he died a spell ago." "Who was it?"

"It was Webster," said the Captain. "Well, I don't just call his name to mind now, but at any rate he was a big politician, and lived near Boston, some

where. My newspaper said that when he died, the Boston people put his image in their windows,

and had a funeral for a whole day."

"Perhaps it was Webster," suggested the Captain. "Yes, that's the name," Webster—General Webster.

"Strange I couldn't think of it before!" He sat up in bed, and says he, "I ain't dead yet!" "Lucky

you, man!"

THE GIRLS DEFINING THEIR POSITION.

THE RUM-FIEND'S SONG.

BY JAMES ARTHUR ECKHART.

I dash along through the thoughtless throng,

With my banner of fame unfurled;

My puicous breath is snorting death,

As I rush o'er a ruined world.

I snatched the bread from the unfed,

I mock at the mother's tear,

My mirth rings out with the wildest shout,

As I dance on the father's bier.

I brandish with a chain the statesman's brain,

I murder the patriot's hope—

I burn out reason, I smile on treason,

And play with the hangman's rope.

I spread my pinions o'er Christ's dominions,

And his ministers quail with dread;

While Rain and Slaughter, my son and daughter,

Are smilng wherever I tread.

With a sneer or frown, I am tearing down

Whatever the good men prize;

While my light-house, the prison, basighter risen

Till it pierces the blood-red skies.

Then, hail to the world! my banner unfurled,

Each steamer is playing well!

Will you join my throng, as we rush along

To the bottomless haunts of hell?

THE RUM-FIEND'S SONG.

BY JAMES ARTHUR ECKHART.